

RAILROADS PROMISE TO RUSH HARD COAL

Loree Says Carriers Can Keep Pace With Output of Anthracite.

SEE FLOW IN MONTH Operators Deny Shafts Are in Bad Condition From Disuse.

PRIORITY A PROBLEM NOW Policy Said to Be Made New York Wait Until Northwest Is Supplied.

Railroads will move hard coal as fast as it is mined, leading rail executives announced yesterday in answer to the declaration of anthracite men that this fuel will be coming into New York and other markets in a full stream within a month if the roads can haul it.

Spokesmen for the seven major anthracite carriers gave unreserved assurance of 100 per cent transportation support to the coal companies in probably the stiffest race with Jack Frost they have ever run to succor an imperiled public.

"We will have no difficulty in moving all the fuel offered," promised L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, one of the leading carriers from the hard coal fields.

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Miller May Appoint Fuel Dictator To-day

GOV. MILLER is expected to appoint a State Fuel Administrator to-day. This official will have power of sale and seizure, entry and inspection, suspension of schools and electric signs, fixing of price or profit, licensing of dealers on a zone basis, subpoena and administering of oaths and, finally, of buying and selling of coal on a \$10,000,000 scale for the public benefit.

These powers were conferred at the special session of the Legislature. By the same authority the Advisory Coal Commission that has been serving here temporarily may be made permanent.

Violation of either the new fuel law or of rules issued by the administrator constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable by a \$100 to a \$1,000 fine, a year's imprisonment, or both. A second offense is a felony.

GOMPERS ASSAILS HARDING'S STAND

Continued from First Page.

It would not now bend the knee "to any industrial autocracy." The drive for the "open shop," he said, was on. He rehearsed the history of the strikes following post war wage reductions and lauded the striking railroad shopmen, saying:

"Had they accepted the reductions they would have had to accept still others, but thank God for the American spirit! The tide has turned and reduction of wages has stopped and the road leads to a better day."

"Free men may stop work for any reason or for no reason at all, with studied deliberation, and followed it with, 'Whence comes an injunction if a Government is for the people?' Attorney-General Daugherty, a few months ago advocated compulsory labor laws; the President of the United States as a member of the Senate in supporting the transportation bill, urged compulsory labor. In his special message on August 18 he advocated compulsory labor. The party of Lincoln is trying to enforce compulsory labor on whites and blacks."

"The President in his special message asked Congress to put teeth in the transportation act. He urged the decisions of the railroad labor board enforceable. By what means? By fines or imprisonment, or both. The change was to be, 'They won't go to work.'"

"Congress had refused to pass compulsory labor legislation. Up to the present it refuses to pass legislation. Now, because of that failure, Attorney-General, by direction of the President, applies for an injunction more far reaching than any legislation Congress was asked to pass."

Denounces Burns.

"I wonder who, under this injunction, is to do the enforcing? W. J. Burns? That same Burns who was investigated by a Republican Attorney-General, Mr. Wickham, who reported that Burns had fabricated the story of the anthracite strike to secure the conviction of an innocent man. This is historic fact."

Mr. Gompers told about having visited Attorney-General Daugherty and called his attention to the Burns record and proceeded to denounce the detective as a "man hunter."

"This is a splendid combination," he exclaimed, "but it doesn't represent the American spirit. The injunction is wrong in principle and in fact."

"It is a confession that the railway shopmen have nearly won their fight. If it was lost or about to be lost I doubt if the Administration would have called the injunction to frighten the lives out of men. They deny the right to meet together, to speak to each other, or telephone to each other. They overlooked the possibility of your broadcasting your radio sets to each other. But the railroad is not going to win. I think the shopmen on strike want to interfere with the railroads, but they will maintain their right not to work under conditions contrary to their best interests."

Renews Attack on Harding.

Returning to his attack on the President, he said: "When the official representatives of the shop men called upon the President recently he had a Supreme Court justice to submit to them. He submitted it, and the representatives of the strikers accepted it. He then told the committee that if the strikers did not accept it he would use the big stick on them. He submitted his plan, which had been accepted for the strikers, to the carriers and they rejected it. Then the President used the big stick on the shop men, who had accepted his plan."

Then the speaker recalled his own session to jail in the Buck St. and Range case, and provoked laughter when he said he did not go to jail. He recalled that the man who sentenced him was John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and others, who no longer a Judge, and then caused the reading of Sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton act, prohibiting injunctions in disputes between employers and employees, except where there was injury to property rights.

"That is the law passed by Congress bearing on injunctions. It forbids injunctions in disputes between employers and employees, except where there is injury to property rights. Yet they issue an injunction," he said.

GOMPERS SILENT UPON REPORT OF SECRET POLL

Refuses to Deny or Affirm Washington Advances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—An attempt to interview Samuel Gompers late tonight concerning a report in Washington that organized labor leaders throughout the country are taking a general ballot on the advisability of calling a general strike as a retaliatory measure against the recent Federal injunction enjoining the striking railroad shopmen, resulted in the labor chief's refusal either to deny or affirm the report, or make any statement whatsoever concerning it. It is believed that Mr. Gompers, who is registered at a local hotel, will leave for Atlantic City tomorrow to be on hand to meet the heads of organized labor, who, according to advice from the press report, will meet here Wednesday instead of Saturday.

BOY IS CHARGED WITH HAVING STONED TRAIN Passenger in West Shore R. R. Car Is Cut by Broken Glass.

C. S. Strong, aged twenty, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing on complaint of Sergeant Wilson of the West Shore Railroad police, who accused the boy of stoning a train. Strong was hurled a rock through a window of a train and cut a passenger with broken glass. The defendant is to have a hearing to-day before Judge Lerch of Cornwall. Strong is not a railroad employee. A technical charge of assault was lodged against him.

DAVID WOLFE HAD TRAIN WRECKERS

Cabinet Member Says No Gibbet Can Be Too High for the Guilty Men.

WANTS REASON TO RULE Pleads for Removal of Bitterness and for Arbitration in Industrial Disputes.

MOOREHEAD, Ill., Sept. 4.—American labor has made great strides in the last year, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared to-day in an address. In spite of unemployment, he declared, it has fought off all attempts to decrease wage levels set up during the war, and safely passed a war crisis. Workmen grown accustomed to comforts in life not tasted before, he added, will now find them preserved throughout the future.

Secretary Davis deplored instances of violence in strikes, declaring that "no gibbet can be built too high for those who execute such dastardly deeds, as the deliberate wrecking of a train recently at Gary, Ind."

"All the power of law and order in America must be extended to the utmost to exterminate the class of men who hark back to the Dark Ages in the disregard of property and human life," the Secretary declared. "They can have no part in our America of to-day."

Those who plan or countenance such horrors, he said, were equally guilty with the actual perpetrators. Referring specifically to the recent slaughter of workmen in the State of Illinois, Mr. Davis described it as a "revolting spectacle," which "advanced not a jot the cause in which the men fell."

After condemning instances of violence in the rail and mine strikes, he said: "We must put an end to the suffering and privation, the bitterness and hatred which these conflicts engender and which tend to poison our whole industrial system."

"I venture to say that not one industrial dispute out of a thousand has ever been permanently settled except by the negotiation of reasonable men in a reasonable frame of mind, who sat down to discuss the issues in a spirit of fairness and cooperation. Now, because of that failure, Attorney-General, by direction of the President, applies for an injunction more far reaching than any legislation Congress was asked to pass."

Once a Newspaper Editor.

Before entering the law he edited a newspaper and achieved celebrity as an editorial writer in Ohio. His course on the Supreme Court bench, while less liberal than that ascribed to Justice Brandeis, another Wilson appointee, was characterized by independence of views. He wrote dissenting opinions on one or two phases of the Eighteenth Amendment, which were hailed by the critics of that instrument as reflecting doubt as to the constitutional soundness of it.

Justice Clarke is regarded as a studious and most painstaking jurist, and is extremely popular with his associates. His tendency toward "liberalism" is attributed by some of them to his earlier associations with the late Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland and Newton Baker, former Secretary of War. Mr. Baker was credited with having introduced President Wilson to Mr. Clarke to the post on the bench. The two men belong to the same liberal school in politics.

Mr. Clarke favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and played a leading part in fighting for a reduction of railroad fares. He consistently favored the grant of independence to the people of the Philippines. The only office for which he ever was nominated was for the Senate. The late Mark Hanna defeated him.

The nomination of Mr. Sutherland to the Supreme Court bench was not only expected by Republican leaders, but will prove most gratifying. There is little, if anything, to suggest any birth in the appearance or characteristics of the new justice. He is a thin, wiry man with a close cropped mixed gray brown beard, extremely energetic, and would be properly appraised as a "good mixer."

All traces of foreign birth were eradicated by his education in the United States. He was born in the State of Michigan, in which State he settled on coming from England in 1878. After his graduation Mr. Sutherland went to Utah and began the practice of law at Salt Lake. He entered politics after a few years and was elected to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions in 1900, 1904 and 1908.

Mr. Sutherland was elected to the lower House of Congress in the Fifty-seventh Congress and served two terms. In 1904 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1911. He was defeated for a third term by W. H. King, Democrat, the present Senator; was a member of the Foreign Relations and Judiciary committees, and during his service in the Senate was regarded as one of the best constitutional lawyers in that body.

He collaborated with Ethel Root in the preparation and analysis of some of the most important legislation that engaged the attention of the Senate in which constitutional questions were raised.

Intimacy With President.

After his defeat by Mr. King Mr. Sutherland continued in the practice of law at Washington. He and Mr. Harding became intimate friends during their association in the Senate. When Mr. Harding was nominated for President Mr. Sutherland offered his services and was invited to become a member of the candidate's personal staff. He spent most of his time as the guest of Mr. Harding at Marion during the campaign. Their intimacy has since continued without interruption or impairment.

When Mr. Harding organized the armament conference, in which eight foreign Powers were associated with the United States, Mr. Sutherland was appointed chairman of the advisory committee of the American delegation. He is credited with having rendered conspicuous service in working out the details of the naval and four Power treaties. His most recent public service was as the representative of this

PUBLISHERS BEAT MONROE ON SHAKESPEARE AND LOSE

Post Office Department Puts 7,500,000 Volumes in Storage, Declaring Plan for Their Sale Violated Anti-Lottery Laws—Offered Free Trips to Europe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GIBBARD, Kan., Sept. 4.—They bet a million on Shakespeare and lost. As a result a quarter-million sets of Shakespeare, 7,500,000 volumes, have about the immediate value of a piece of waste paper; \$90,000 worth of advertising is wasted and a staff of clerks is busy returning money.

The Haldeman-Julius Company, which operates in this little Kansas town one of the largest publishing concerns in the country, refuses to admit the loss is complete.

The September numbers of twenty-seven monthly magazines carry an advertisement offering a complete set of Shakespeare for \$25.

In the advertisements appeared this paragraph, an afterthought, Mr. Julius says, which had little to do with the "pulling power" of the advertisements: "Free trip to Europe. Twelve readers of Shakespeare will be given a trip to England to Shakespeare's birthplace and other points of interest in England and France."

The little notice looked large to John Edwards, solicitor of the Post Office Department. An order immediately was issued to the magazines that the advertisement constituted an infringement against Federal laws covering sale of operation of lotteries, and that the magazines could not be circulated through the mails.

An attorney for the Haldeman-Julius Company hurried to Washington. He was informed that the law prohibits the publication of notice of a contest of a similar nature, and that the conditions of the contest. Twenty-seven magazines were held up twenty-four hours while the company's attorney explained the conditions. The result was a promise to return all money received as a result of the advertisement.

In the meantime 7,500,000 volumes of Shakespeare are in storage. Until all the advertisements are returned, the books are so much waste paper. But somehow, sometimes, they will be sold for 8 cents a copy, as originally planned, the publishers say.

"The offense against the law was purely a technical one," the Haldeman-Julius company says. "There was no intent to violate any law. The conditions of the contest, which merely provided the trip to the twelve who gave us reference with the greatest number of books were sold, were to have been mailed as soon as the order was received."

Government at a conference with the officials of Norway over a comparatively unimportant diplomatic dispute. It was classified as "trivial" in politics "with reactionary tendencies."

Mr. Sutherland as a Senator advocated and supported some measures that were then viewed as progressive. He not only assisted in preparing the workman's compensation bill, passed by Congress, but worked zealously in the promotion of it.

At the time of his appointment Justice Clarke was Federal Judge for the northern district of Ohio. While he represented many large corporations his political activities generally were viewed as of a progressive order.

Justice Clarke will work for the League.

Also Expects to Make Voyage Around World.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Desire to further American participation in the League of Nations ranks first among the "public causes" mentioned in Justice Clarke's letter to President Harding as one of the reasons for his resignation according to close friends of the Justice here.

Justice Clarke is president of the Vineland club, a country club, which publishes a daily paper here.

Justice Clarke went to Atlantic City Friday evening after spending a large part of the summer at Vineland. He is the son of a prominent family, who recently died. Before leaving, he said to a friend that his plans for the future were as yet indefinite, but that he was planning to make a voyage around the world, leaving New York in January or February next. He also said that he had accepted several invitations to deliver addresses about Christ the time, the most important of which will be on the League of Nations.

It is well known to the friends of the Justice who have seen him in his home in Vineland, that he is profoundly convinced that the future political and business welfare of our country is dependent to a very great degree upon the League of Nations. He is believed by many of them that one of the chief reasons for his resignation is his desire to render in a non-political way more service to what he called that great cause, than he thought it possible for him to do by continuing in the Supreme Court. Justice Clarke intends to return and spend a part of the autumn in Youngstown but will probably reestablish his permanent home in Cleveland or New York.

GOVERNMENT TO SPEED ANTHRACITE DELIVERY Hoover Will Attend Conference of Coal Producers.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Government officials to-day planned to get into the anthracite fields to distribute of available supplies of anthracite, which will begin coming from the mines of Pennsylvania next week.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, President Harding's chief adviser on coal problems, tentatively arranged to-day to attend the conference in Philadelphia in the next few days to get concerted action among the Pennsylvania hard coal producers to speed up production.

The Cummins bill to check profiteering, by extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to impose embargo and priority orders, probably will be pressed to a vote in the Senate to-morrow. Senator Cummins said to-day he expected there would be no difficulty in getting a vote on the measure.

Passage of the anti-profiteering proposal is predicted by a large majority. He collaborated with Ethel Root in the preparation and analysis of some of the most important legislation that engaged the attention of the Senate in which constitutional questions were raised.

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FOUR BODIES FOUND IN CAR REPAIR SHOP

With Seven Recovered, One More Victim Remains to Be Accounted For.

SEARCH IS CONTINUED Investigation Into Origin of Disaster at Pittsburgh Still in Progress.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—With seven bodies recovered, women are searching for others in the ruins of the commercial explosion, while others said they heard none. Practically all were sleeping at the time the fire started.

When the wrecking crews of the railroad and city firemen and police began the work of tearing away the still burning timbers of the building in the search for victims of the disaster, the barking of a dog directed their efforts toward a pile of charred timbers at the eastern end of the building, beneath which the bunk room on the second floor had been located.

The dog's bark was stilled before the bodies were cleared away. There lay the bodies of four men close together. Clashed in the arms of one of the dead workmen was the body of a fox terrier, from the position of the man's body it was believed in his last moments he tried to shield his pet with his body, thereby permitting the dog to live long enough to sound the call for help after the men had died.

Gerald Harper, 24, one of the victims, was a 1922 graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and an honor pupil of that institution. He had been working as a machinist for the railroad company since August 2, seeking to earn extra money to complete his education. Harper's home was in Macksville, W. Va., a mountain town in Pendleton county, about twenty miles from the State line in the eastern part of West Virginia.

According to Dr. T. S. Baker, acting president of the institute, Harper was one of the most brilliant students the school ever had. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer.

LABOR CHIEFS' MEETING SHROUDED IN SECRECY A. F. of L. Leaders to Convene Wednesday, It Is Learned.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—Every precaution is being taken here to keep secret the arrangements for the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which will begin at the Hotel Ambassador this week.

Although President Samuel Gompers has stated in news dispatches that the reasons of the council are not to begin until Saturday, it was learned to-day that reservations for the labor chiefs have been made for Wednesday, and they are expected here on that day. An ocean front suite has been reserved for President Gompers on the ninth floor of the hotel, and it is understood the council will discuss the railroad and coal strikes there.

FORMER RULER OF ELKS IN JERSEY CITY SUICIDE E. R. Wessels Found Dead by Gas in His Office.

EDWARD R. WESSELS, 62, was found dead of gas asphyxiation early this morning in the office of his trucking business at 429 Newark avenue, Jersey City. All windows in the office were closed and the police found gas escaping from an open light. The notes were found, and it was noted that he had met with an accident, and the other directing that a friend be told of his death.

For fifteen years Mr. Wessels was the proprietor of a saloon at Newark avenue and Grove street. He retired from that business seven years ago and engaged in the wholesale liquor business and later in the trucking business. He once was the proprietor of a hat store and had coal interests.

Mr. Wessels had been active in local Republican politics. He was once Exalted Ruler of the Jersey City Lodge of the Elks.

PET DOG'S BITE SENDS SWORKO TO HOSPITAL Owner of Canine Is Suffering From Infected Leg.

Bitten by his pet dog while he was asleep Sunday morning, John Sworko, 27, of 339 East 47th street, was taken to Metropolitan Hospital yesterday with an infected leg.

Sworko attracted attention to the wound Sunday, but yesterday his leg had swollen, and he summoned an ambulance.

THEODORE A. BELL KILLED. Prominent California Democrat Is Motor Car Victim.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept. 4.—Theodore A. Bell, San Francisco attorney, former Representative in Congress from California, twice candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket and widely known as a leader of opposition to enactment of the prohibition law, was killed in an automobile accident here to-night.

SLEEPER FALLS INTO RIVER. Spectator Jumps After Him and Saves His Life.

Frank Yonkosky, 40, of 335 Monroe street, after falling asleep on a string-pole at the foot of Third street yesterday morning, fell into the river. Peter Schell of 178 Cherry street jumped into the water and held him up while another man threw a rope to him and then pulled them ashore. Yonkosky was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERIK VIII. BRINGS RETURNING TOURISTS Baby Born Aboard Liner Gets Round Trip Pass.

After an eventful voyage which included the arrival of a baby girl to one of the passengers, the steamship Frederik VIII. of the Scandinavian-American Line docked at Hoboken yesterday, bringing a large contingent of returning vacationists. Mrs. Marta Dogda, the mother of the baby, named the child Frederika, after the ship, Capt. J. P. Holst made the baby a present of a round trip pass.

Capt. Holst, chief of the passenger service of the line, said there is considerable likelihood that large motor driven ocean liners may be developed in transatlantic travel. The lines of two motor freighters which have been built proved very successful.



11 cigarettes

They are GOOD! 10¢

OUR NEW FALL SHIRTINGS ARE NOW BEING SHOWN

A. Sulka & Company

SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS

512 FIFTH AVENUE, 43RD ST., NEW YORK

STADLER & STADLER

MEN'S TAILORS

785 FIFTH AVENUE—AT 59th STREET

For Fall and Winter we are now showing a remarkable and varied assortment of most distinctive Materials.

The increasing demand for Stadler & Stadler Clothes prompts us to suggest the mutual advantage in placing your order as early as convenient.

BUSINESS SUITS \$150

Paris Advices

FROM the foremost ateliers of Paris—Day Frocks—Dinner Gowns—Wraps and Tailleurs—are coming through the customs for the Gidding Salons.

The new silhouette—the proper skirt length—the French way of wearing a sleeve or not wearing it—and the most accepted Autumn colors—may all be found in the box after box of imports that Gidding receives each day.

Gidding

56th Street FIFTH AVENUE 57th Street New York

FORMER RULER OF ELKS IN JERSEY CITY SUICIDE E. R. Wessels Found Dead by Gas in His Office.

Somebody Comments On It Every Day!

EVERY day, and often many times a day, customers comment on the fact that Terminal barbers, contrary to barbering tradition, never try to sell a man more than he comes in for. There is no attempt to inveigle a patron who wants a shave, into a haircut, a massage, or a shampoo. "What can I serve you with, Sir?" is the only question a Terminal barber asks. And it is still more to the point that his courtesy does not fluctuate with the size of your check. Always it is Thank you.

TERMINAL BARBER SHOPS

THE KNICKERBOCKER

Times Square—Open till 11 p.m.

HOTEL COMMODORE	WALDORF-ASTORIA	HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
Open till 11 p.m.	Open till 11 p.m.	Open till 11 p.m.
120 BROADWAY	HUDSON TERMINAL	195 BROADWAY
30 CHURCH STREET	CONCOURSE	50 CHURCH STREET

Women's Department, Hairdressing and Beauty Shops The Knickerbocker, Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel Pennsylvania EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE AT ORDINARY PRICES